

**FILED**

OCT 10 2019

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI  
EASTERN DIVISION

U. S. DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MO  
ST. LOUIS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

JAIME LYNN SLADE,

Defendant.

**4:19CR858 JAR/JMB**

**INDICTMENT**

The Grand Jury charges that:

**COUNT 1**  
**HEALTH CARE FRAUD SCHEME**  
**18 U.S.C. §§ 1347(a)(1) and 2**

**Introduction**

1. At all relevant times, the defendant Jaime Lynn Slade was a licensed registered nurse in Missouri, who was employed by co-schemer Antoine Adem, M.D., at Midwest Cardiovascular, Inc.

2. At all relevant times, Dr. Adem was a medical doctor licensed in the state of Missouri. Dr. Adem provided services to patients insured by Medicare, Medicaid, and private insurance companies.

3. At all relevant times, Midwest Cardiovascular, Inc. was a Missouri corporation. Dr. Adem served as the president of Midwest Cardiovascular from its inception in 2008.

**Relevant Medicare Provisions**

4. The United States Department of Health and Human Services, through the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), administers the Medicare Program, which

is a federal health benefits program for the elderly and disabled. Medicare Part B reimburses health care providers for covered health services that they provide to Medicare beneficiaries in outpatient settings.

5. CMS acts through fiscal agents called Medicare Administrative Contractors or “MACs” which are statutory agents for CMS for Medicare Part B. The MACs are private entities that review claims and make payments to providers for services rendered to Medicare beneficiaries. The MACs are responsible for processing Medicare claims arising within their assigned geographic area, including determining whether the claim is for a covered service. Wisconsin Physicians Service Insurance Corporation (WPS) is the Part B MAC for Eastern Missouri and thus processes Dr. Adem’s and Midwest Cardiovascular’s claims for Medicare reimbursement.

6. To receive Medicare reimbursement, providers must make appropriate application to the MAC and execute a written provider agreement. The provider agreement obligates the provider to know, understand, and follow all Medicare regulations and rules. After successful completion of the application process, the MAC assigns the provider a unique provider number, which is a necessary identifier for billing purposes.

7. The Medicare provider enrollment application states, under section #15 Certification Statement, items #7 and #8:

I understand that the Medicare billing number issued to me can only be used by me or by a provider or supplier to whom I have reassigned my benefits under current Medicare regulations, when billing for services rendered by me. I will not knowingly present or cause to be presented a false or fraudulent claim for payment by Medicare, and will not submit claims with deliberate ignorance or reckless disregard of their truth or falsity.

8. Medicare providers must retain clinical records for the period required by State law or five years from date of discharge if there is no requirement in State law.

**Relevant Missouri Medicaid Provisions**

9. MO HealthNet administers the Missouri Medicaid Program, which is jointly funded by the State of Missouri and the federal government. Missouri Medicaid reimburses health care providers for covered services rendered to low-income Medicaid recipients.

10. A Medicaid provider must enter into a written agreement with MO HealthNet to receive reimbursement for medical services to Medicaid recipients and must agree to abide by MO HealthNet's regulations in rendering and billing for those services. Included in the Missouri Medicaid provider agreement is the following language:

By my signature below, I, the applying provider, have read and agree that, upon the acceptance of my enrollment, I will participate in the Vendor Payment plan for 20- Physician, MD AND DO Services. I am responsible for all services provided and all billing done under my provider number regardless to whom the reimbursement is paid. It is my legal responsibility to ensure that the proper billing code is used and indicate the length of time I actually spend providing services regardless to whom the reimbursement is paid. I agree to be financially responsible for all services, which are not documented. I agree the Missouri Title XIX Medicaid manual, bulletins, rules, regulations and amendments thereto shall govern and control my delivery of services and further agree to the following terms:

I agree that it is my responsibility to access manual materials that are available from DMS over the Internet. I will comply with the Medicaid manual, bulletins, rules, and regulations as required by the Division of Medical Services and the United State Department of Health and Human Services in the delivery of services and merchandise and in submitting claims for payment. I understand that in my field of participation I am not entitled to Medicaid reimbursement if I fail to so comply, and that I can be terminated from the program for failure to comply.

11. Medicaid providers must retain, for five years from the date of service, fiscal and medical records that reflect and fully document services billed to Medicaid, and must furnish or

make the records available for inspection or audit by the Missouri Department of Social Services or its representative upon request. Failure to furnish, reveal, or retain adequate documentation for services billed to the Medicaid Program may result in recovery of the payments for those services not adequately documented and may result in sanctions to the provider's participation in the Medicaid Program. This policy continues to apply in the event of the provider's discontinuance as an actively participating Medicaid provider through the change of ownership or any other circumstance.

### **Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) Codes**

12. In presenting reimbursement claims to health insurance companies, health care providers use numeric codes, known as "CPT Codes," to describe the service they provide. The CPT codes are contained in the Physicians Current Procedural Terminology manual. The CPT manual is published by the American Medical Association (AMA) and its body of physicians of every specialty, who determine appropriate definitions for the codes. By submitting claims using these CPT codes, providers represent to the insurance companies and their patients that the services described by the codes were in fact provided.

13. Reimbursement rates for the CPT codes are set through a fee schedule, which establishes the maximum amount that the provider will be paid for a given service, as identified by the CPT code.

14. CPT code 37241 is the code used to report vascular embolization and occlusion, which is a minimally invasive procedure defined as the therapeutic introduction of various substances into circulation to occlude or block vessels either to arrest or prevent hemorrhaging; to devitalize a structure, tumor or organ by occluding its blood supply; or to reduce blood flow to

an arteriovenous malformation.

15. CPT 36478 is the code used to report endovenous ablation therapy of incompetent veins, which is the use of a laser or high-frequency radio waves to create local heat to close off a varicose or incompetent vein.

**Fraud Scheme Related to Varicose Vein Procedures**

16. Medicare does not pay for the treatment of varicose veins for purely cosmetic purposes. However, Medicare will pay for the treatment of varicose veins when medically necessary. Surgical intervention, such as vascular embolization and occlusion, may be covered when conservative measures such as exercise, periodic leg elevation, weight loss, compressive therapy, and avoidance of prolonged immobility prove unsuccessful.

17. It was part of the scheme and artifice to defraud that Dr. Adem performed and billed for vascular embolization and occlusion ("vein procedures") on patients, without any prior conservative treatment for their varicose veins and in some instances for cosmetic purposes only.

18. It was further part of the scheme and artifice to defraud that the defendant, as directed by Dr. Adem, scheduled two vein procedures to be performed on certain patients in one day. The defendant used an office planner to note that both surgeries were to be performed on the same day. This information was also included in the electronic calendar and schedule that the office maintained. Further, the patient consent forms and all other documents related to the surgeries for these patients show that the two procedures were performed on the same day.

19. It was part of the scheme and artifice to defraud that Dr. Adem made hand-written notes that indicated that he had performed the vein procedures on two different dates. On the dates of the surgeries, Dr. Adem gave these false notes to the defendant, who had been present in



the room and assisting him during the surgeries.

20. On each of the dates of services (DOS) listed below, the defendant scheduled two vein procedures to be performed on each of the listed patients on a Friday, obtained the consent of the patient on the scheduled Friday, and assisted Dr. Adem in the two vein procedures on the same Friday.

S.E.	Date of Service 8/28/15
E.G.	Date of Service 1/16/15
F.J.	Date of Service 9/18/15
D.P.	Date of Service 10/9/15
S.H.	Date of Service 3/10/17

21. It was further part of the scheme and artifice to defraud that the defendant scanned Dr. Adem's hand-written notes into the patients' permanent electronic medical record (EMR). Because she was present during the surgeries, the defendant knew that Dr. Adem's surgery notes falsely and fraudulently indicated that the two vein procedures had been performed on two separate days, when in fact the two vein procedures were performed on the same Friday.

22. It was further part of the scheme and artifice to defraud that Dr. Adem and the defendant caused false and fraudulent reimbursement claims, reflecting vein procedures performed on two different days, to be submitted to Medicare and other insurers. As a result, Dr. Adem received about \$2000 more than he would have received if he had informed Medicare and the other insurers that the two vein procedures were performed on the same day.

23. From January 2014 to December 2018, Dr. Adem, Midwest Cardiovascular, and the defendant submitted or caused to be submitted numerous false and fraudulent claims to Medicare and Medicaid. As a result of these fraudulent claims, Medicare paid Dr. Adem and Midwest Cardiovascular \$149,199.00, more than they were entitled to receive.

24. On or about December 31, 2015, in the Eastern District of Missouri,

**JAIME LYNN SLADE,**

the defendant herein, knowingly and willfully executed, and attempted to execute, the above described scheme and artifice to defraud a health care benefit program, in connection with the delivery of and payment for health care benefits, items, and services, that is, the defendant submitted and caused Midwest Cardiovascular to submit to the Medicare Program a reimbursement claim which falsely and fraudulently stated that Dr. Adem had performed a vascular embolization and occlusion procedure on Patient S.E. on August 31, 2015, when she knew no service had been provided on that date.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1347(a)(1) and 2.

**COUNTS 2-5**  
**FALSE STATEMENTS CONCERNING HEALTH CARE MATTERS**  
**18 U.S.C. §§ 1035(a)(2) and 2**

25. Paragraphs 1-22 are incorporated by reference as if fully set out herein.

26. On or about the dates indicated below, in the Eastern District of Missouri,

**JAIME LYNN SLADE,**

the defendant herein, in a matter involving a health care benefit program, knowingly and willfully made and used a materially false writing and document knowing the same to contain materially false, fictitious, and fraudulent statements and entries, in connection with the delivery of and payment for health care benefits, items, and services, that is, the defendant entered or caused to be entered into the patients' medical record surgery notes that falsely and fraudulently indicated that two vein procedures had been performed on two separate days when the defendant knew the two vein procedures had been performed on the same date.

Count	Patient	Date of Fraudulent Surgery Note
2	E.G.	1/16/15
3	F.J.	9/18/15
4	D.P.	10/9/15
5	S.H.	3/10/17

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 11035(a)(2) and 2.

A TRUE BILL.

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FOREPERSON

CARRIE COSTANTIN  
Attorney for the United States  
Acting Under Authority Conferred by  
28 U.S.C. Section 515

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DOROTHY L. McMURTRY, #37727MO  
Assistant United States Attorney